REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,315—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	34
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ " "
Third and succeeding do.	2 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

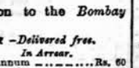
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander HAY, as above, on THURSDAY, the 12th September 1878.

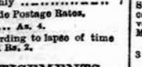
The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 7th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. SMITH, on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept, 1878 at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Nellapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

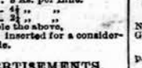
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

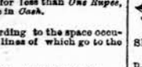


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Government, will despatch the SOOCHNA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at GHERAOH, GWADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. STARRATT, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	300	220	60	
Port Said	320	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

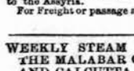
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.



THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, W. HOLMES, Commander.

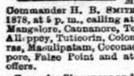
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 10, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.



THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. HODGES.

This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 120
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug age.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, 10th Sept., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(e) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2468	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do.
(e) MALWA	2933	450	W. R. Bresse	Monday.
— KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	7th Oct.
(e) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NEMAN	2725	460	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	460	J. C. Habot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No. 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Duchess of Necheriand in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Moment Alone, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zog, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Duchess of Devonshire, Bafasin, Zulu Valley, Highland of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Gowing, Haslem, Spring, Kochel Lake, Lavenia Fisherman's Daughter, Reims of Spets, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shepherd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Thames, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450 very superior various chromos in gilt and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues now ready may be had from

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF MR. H. ROBERTS.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS has kindly consented to give one more Entertainment at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14th September 1878.

PROGRAMME.

One game of 500 up, Cue versus Cue, Mr. Roberts conceding his opponent 175 points. A game of 500 up, Hand versus Cue, conceding 300 points.

The entertainment to conclude with a display of his world astounding Hand Strokes. On this occasion Mr. Bridger has kindly consented to play.

Performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Price of admission 1 Rupee.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hemorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints " " " 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, for the undermentioned Contracts for the year 1879.

1. Supply of Petty Stores.
2. Supply of Coal, Coke, &c.
3. Supply of Road Metal.
4. Supply of Sandstone and Sesand.
5. Supply of Carts and Bullocks.
6. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings,
7. Road Watering.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contracts, &c., &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each Form of Tender at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 13th September 1878.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share out of the profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1878 will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, betwe n the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 14th September 1878.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th September 1878.

SECOND EDITION, NOW READY.

WEST AND BUHLER'S DIGEST OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE AND PARTITION, rom the Reviles of the Sastris of the Civil Courts; with INTRODUCTIONS, NOTES, AND APPENDIX. Abridged by the omission of the Sanskrit Quotations, but enlarged by the addition of Notes of all the Principal Cases relating to Inheritance and Partition disposed of by the Courts in India and the Privy Council. Price Rs. 12; Half-Bound Rs. 13-4; Postage 9 Annas.

Orders, accompanied by Remittances, may be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MAYNE'S TREATISE on HINDOO LAW and Usage ..... Rs. 18 8
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WELDON'S HISTORICAL and FANCY COSTUMES from the earliest period down to the present day, embracing upwards of two hundred magnificent coloured Designs of various Countries, 3 parts. Rs. 15 0
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MINES, 3 vols. Contains upwards of Twenty-one Hundred Engravings ..... Rs. 66 8
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SANDERSON'S THIRTY YEARS among the WILD BEASTS of INDIA ..... Rs. 15 12
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BALDWIN'S LARGE and SMALL GAME of BENGAL and the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA ..... Rs. 13 4
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES' TOUR in INDIA, Illustrated ..... Rs. 34 0
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHEELER'S WORK on the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE at DELHI, Illustrated .. Rs. 34 0
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WEBER'S HISTORY of INDIAN LITERATURE ..... Rs. 11 4
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CUST'S SKETCH of the MODERN LANGUAGES of the East Indies ..... Rs. 7 8
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

Latham on Sanitary Engineering—Sewerage	... ...	18 12
Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage	... ...	20 0
Weber's History of Indian Literature	...	11 4
Cust's Modern Languages of the East Indies	... ...	7 8
Fox on Sanitary Examination of Water, Air and Food	... ...	7 12
A Fair Saxon, by Justin McCarthy	...	1 4
An Open Verdict, by Miss Braddon	...	1 4
List of Indian Tea Companies, Gardens and their Marks	... ...	4 12
Perfect Ceremonies of Craft Masonry	...	3 12
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 Vols	...	17 8
The Regiments of the British Army, chronologically arranged	... ...	6 12
Queries at a Mess Table—What Shall I Eat? What Shall I Drink? &c., by Dr. J. Duke	... ...	2 4
Hayes' Horse Training and Management,		5 8
Belgrave's Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Collection of Water Colours in South Kensington Museum, 20 coloured illustrations	... ...	10 8
Wonderful London; its Lights and Shadow of Humour and Sadness. Illustrated	... ...	7 8
English Men of Letters.—Gibbon	...	1 12
The India List, Civil and Military	...	6 12
Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman Zoologist	... ...	5 0
Brave Men in Action—Thrilling Stories of the British Flag	... ...	6 12
Romola, by George Eliot, cheap edition		2 4
Pauline, by author of "Mr. Smith"	...	3 12
Parkes' Hygiene, new edition	...	11 4
The Army, Navy, and Indian Medical Services, what they are and what they are not	... ...	1 4
Indian Stories, by A. L. O. E.	...	1 0
Burnand's One and Three, by Fictor Nogo	... ...	0 10
Longfellow's White Czar	... ...	0 10
Ye Comic History of Heraldry	...	0 10
Comic Guide to Paris	... ...	0 10
What we know of Cyprus	... ...	0 10
Sand and Shingle, Judy's Sea Side Book		0 10
Nora's Love Test	... ...	1 4
The Love that Kills	... ...	1 4
All the Year Round, Vol. 20	...	3 8
Round about France, by E. L. Grenville Murray	... ...	4 12
Cavendish on Ecarte	... ...	1 12
Lucretius, by W. H. Mallock	... ...	1 12
Young Musgrave, by Mrs. Oliphant.	...	3 12
Lessing's Laokoon	... ...	3 0
Beasley's General Druggists' Receipt Book	... ...	4 4
The Bulb Garden, by S. Wood.	...	2 4
The Three Rifles—Snider, Match Rifle and Military Small-bore.		
Cherry Ripe, by author of Comin' thro' the Rye	... ...	3 12
Andrew's India and her Neighbours	...	9 8
Baedeker's Guide to Lower Egypt	...	9 8
Black's Catechism of the Company Drill		0 10
Slack's Manual of Skirmishing	...	0 10
Haskoll's Engineering Field Work, New Edition	... ...	15 12
The Punjab and N.-W. Frontier, by an old Punjabee	... ...	3 4
Shooting and Fishing Trips	... ...	5 0
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads, 2nd Series	... ...	5 12
Colonel J. T. Smith on Silver and Exchange	... ...	3 0
The People of Turkey: Twenty years among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks and Armenians	...	13 4
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	...	6 12
Hake's Paris Originals	...	8 12
Conder's Text Work in Palestine, 2 vols.	... ...	15 0
Speaker's Commentary, New Testament, Vol. I	... ...	11 4
Mayers' Simple Experiments in Phenomena of Light	...	1 12
Friendship, by Ouida, 3 Vols	...	20 0
Archer's Punjab Campaign, 1848 9	...	5 0

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0	12	ABRATED WATER per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	" 1	0	POTASH WATER " 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	" 1	0	LITHIA WATER " 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	" 1	0	VICHY WATER " 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW TIES, SCARFS, &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a well selected and pretty assortment of New Ties, Scarfs, &c., all of this Season's Shapes and Colours, and they respectfully ask their patrons to call and inspect the same.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Winsor Ties, in all colours	3 8	4 0
Do. light checks	2 8	3 0
Do. Washing spots, (best)	2 8	3 0
Long Scarfs for Pin or Ring	4 8	5 8
The "Don" made up Sailor's Knot	2 8	3 0
" "Duke"	3 8	4 0
" Osborne New Knot	2 8	3 0
" Ryde for Ring	3 0	3 8
" Excelsior for Pin	3 8	4 0

Washing Regattas, Washing Derby, &c., Black and White Dress Ties all shapes.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the liberal patronage they have extended to Messrs. [illegible] they express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS, ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspapers, Calcutta.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

SUPERB WHISKEYS,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor GARDNER'S opinion of the 11-year old quality:—

"LABORATORY ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
"March 8th, 1878.

"To RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'CARLTON WHISKEY.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

"EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,

"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the CARLTON CLUB as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whiskey.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently these grand and pure Whiskeys to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.	5 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.
33-0	32-0	29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with the Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

* STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
* STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
** STARS, Quarts.
*** STARS, Quarts.
**** STARS { FLASKS. ½ FLASKS.

RICES ON APPLICATION.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET ON CUMBALLA HILL,

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, near the well-known Altamont, containing four Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room and a Dining-room. Rent only Rs. 165. It could also be had furnished. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
23, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY, GREEN GRASS, RICE STRAW, GRAM, BRAN, OORRED, and MATRA, to the Bombay Municipality from 1st December 1878 to 30th November 1879, will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city of Bombay up to noon of the 25th instant.

The probable quantities (English weights) required at each stable daily can be ascertained in the office of the undersigned, where further information and Forms of Tender may also be obtained on payment of Rupee One each.

A deposit of Rupees One Thousand will be required with each Tender. Samples of grain to accompany each Tender. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the unicipal Commissioner,

T. H. WEIR, Health Officer.

Bombay, 13th September 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of VEERABAI, widow of NATHOO VEERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

JUMNABAI, wife of TOOLJIRAM PRANJEE-WANDASS ..... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by the above-named applicant for a GRANT to her (as the daughter and one of the next of kin of the said deceased) of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING; SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1878.

YESTERDAY'S London quotations for Consols and French Rentes were unchanged at 95 and 112¼ respectively.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool closed quiet at previous quotations with sales amounting to 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. in Mid. Uplands which are now quoted at 11⅜ cents., but Futures which have not been quoted by Reuter for three days show an advance of 1/16 on the last quotation, their value now being 10 15-16 per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	8,000	1,700	7,700
Total since 1st Sept	64,000	17,000	51,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged at 107 per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 74 per cent. for Good Ordinary Native, and 81 for Mysore. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has further advanced 10s. per ton, the price being now £49 per ton. Cochin is still quoted at £66-10 per ton. The Seed Markets are unchanged. Linseed is firm and Rapeseed dull at previous quotations.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday, the 11th instant, shows an increase of £1,000,000 in the Reserve of Notes, a decrease of £1,300,000 in the Bullion discounted, and an increase of £500,000 in Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is 45¼ per cent. against 41 11-16 last week.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 51ⅆ. per oz. No shipments of the Metal are advised this week.

STERLING EXCHANGE here opened at about our yesterday's closing rates, but as the day wore on the Banks raised their selling rates 1-32 per Rupee without, however, bringing forward many buyers. The Market closes firm owing to Calcutta advices, and not from any increased activity in this Market, where business is almost at a standstill.

We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 25-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8¼d.	,,

On Paris the rate for France is still disproportionately high compared with rates for Sterling on London owing to the combined high rate of Exchange ruling between the two Capitals which, according to Reuter, is now francs 25·30, and private advices quote still higher. We quote on Paris :—

Mercantile Bills, 3 months' sight Fcs...	2s. 13d per Rupee	
,, 6 ,, ,,	2s. 15d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand, and 99 9-16 at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are irregular, but on the whole slightly firmer. Quotations are :—Four per cents, Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ ; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—There has been some demand for Agra Bank Shares which have advanced to Rs. 146. In Press Companies, Bellary Shares have advanced to Rs. 650, Fort Press to Rs. 1,125, and Volkarts to Rs. 585. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, Albert Mills have declined to Rs. 775, Alfred Mills to Rs. 1,170, Anglo-Indian to Rs. 90, Dhurumseys to Rs. 810, Mandvie to Rs. 350, Prince of Wales to Rs. 1,050, and Soonderdass to Rs. 750. On the other hand Colabas have advanced to Rs. 740, Hindustan to Rs. 975, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,335, Morarjees to Rs. 1,225. In Miscellaneous Shares Treachers have advanced to Rs. 630.

COTTON continues in the same lifeless state, but rates are unchanged, and purchases have been confined to the local mills with the exception of 175 bales of Compta at Rs. 193 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT are without alteration.

FREIGHTS show no signs of improvement, neither is there the slightest prospect of higher rates for some weeks to come. Nominally 15s. per ton is the rate for Measurement to Liverpool, but there is scarcely any cargo offering. For London and the Continent quotations are unchanged.

COALS.—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	146
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	16 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,32	£22	£12-10	6 do.	120

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	250	all	60 p. c.	205
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. c.	117
Mazagon Land Co.	10,000	2,000	1,000	25 p. c.	900
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	12 p. c.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Gotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. c.	1,225
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	45 p.s	530
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	115
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	7½ xd.
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	2432	1,000	all	100 do	910
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	2,500	50 do	1,125
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	398
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	330
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	480 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	585

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	775
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	990
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,170
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	35 p. s.	1,725
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	190
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	52
Colaba S. and W. Co....	1,000	all	all	25 p.s*	740
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	810
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Western	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	975
Hybrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Baliloo Mills	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	860
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805 xd.
Mahalaxmi	300	1,000	all	30 p.s.	315
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	320
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,225
Nasagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	492
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	905
Nerlad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	575
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	760
Princes' Wales Spinning	600	250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	915
Soondercdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	750
Do do, ½ Share.	400	1,000	all	125 p.s.	305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,920
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. s.	260 xd.
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	166	7½ p. ct	25
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,145
Treacher and Co....	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	630
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 3·0	p. c.	305
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 9-16	do.	98
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21-12·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares....	..	£18 19 6·5 15	do.	250

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 7th September 1878.

Open 1,268¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	98,839	7	0
Merchandize	2,53,297	0	0
Telegraph	992	0	0
Total Rs.....	3,52,819	1	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268¾ miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,06,322	8	2
Decrease.....	1,53,573	7	2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·689
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind	W. WSW., W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	381
Fall of Rain	0·51
Total fall during the month	4·69
,, ,, year	92·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept ..	0·41

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP BATTLE ABBEY, 1,559 tons, Captain R. F. N. Banks, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP YARKAND, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Callander, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 30,220 Indian maunds of salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Mercer, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

INDIAN GOVT. S. S. AMBERWITCH, 597 tons, Captain E. Bishop, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 8th inst., with the following passengers:—Lieut. Stevenson 19th Bombay N. I., 30 rank and file, 10 lascars, 2 privets followers, four natives, nine women, 11 children, and Mrs. Forde and four children, Mrs. New and three children, and Miss Brown.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Australia, with the Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :

For Melbourne—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward, Miss Ward, two Masters Ward, Mr. Corlet, Mr. T. Lidbetter, Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mr. Lewis Read, Mr. Walter Read, Mr. T. O'Neal, and Mr. H. Barton.

For Sidney—Private Ryan, wife, and six children.

For Adelaide—Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell.

For Galle— Mr. J. Mackenzie and Mr. James Madden.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	I. G. S. Amberwitch	Bishop	Kurrachee, Aug 6.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Aug 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman ...	Australia.
	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Battle Abbey, Banks, to Rangoon. Ship Yarkand, Callander, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

9 Meinam (s)	Lequerre	Galle, Sept 3.
Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Sept 5.
Slieve Bawn.....	Crowley.....	Liverpool, June 2.
Lady Belhaven	Hamilton.....	London, June 1.
City of Vienna	Macdonald....	Cardiff, June 7.
Naiad	Smith.....	Liverpool, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Steamer Asia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam—Mr Roy, Mr and Mrs Coates, Mr Stevenson, Mr Somerville, Mr Joyce, Mrs Mark.
Per Madras—Mrs Wade and child, Mr Bibra, Mr Farr and child, Mr Henderson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Meinam—8th September, passed 3 ships and a barque 100 miles from Sandheads, all bound in.
By Naiad—11th July, Barque Isle of Erin in lat 17-14 S, long 32-4 W from London towards Otago; 12th July, ship Dunbar Castle in lat 31-30 S, long 36-36 W from London to Brisbane River.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 100 boxes bar soap, Sorafally Heptoola.
Branksome Hall s—20 boxes tinned plates, Tyebally Surufally.
Vixen s—15 packages paint of sorts, 15 casks white lead, 10 drums turpentine and 10 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Allenwick Castle—25 cases clocks, Hajee Cosman Tarmahamed.
Venetia s—3 bales sarsaparilla roots, Cuma Ramjee.
Gwalior s—29 bales printing papers, The Bombay Education Press.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—50 kegs red lead, Bell Brandenburg & Co ; 4 casks zinc paint and 30 drums soft soap, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee ; 1 case cotton thread, Sawyer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—65 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—160 cases brandy, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—80 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 802 bags rice, W and A Graham and Co ; 19 cases tea, 1 case country soap, and 1 case brasware, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Cella s—92 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 37 bales wool, Gungjee Thackersee ; 120 cwts linseed and 43½ cwts rapeseed, Oodhowjee Nathoo ; 80 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—64 cwts D horns, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee ; 109 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 25 cwts lac shell, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—12 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton Arjoon Nursey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizan s—12 cases peacock feathers, Rujeebally Allyruza ; 13 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 cwts sumadastone and 10 bales twist, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 24 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and M Co ; 50 bales twist and 46 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 108 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jannahamed ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 8 bales twist, Cursetjee Bacoochwist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 114 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 51 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—6 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmenaron ; 82 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, Hazareemull Goolamookroy ; 12 chests opium Mogonlall Furbhoodass.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 14.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

281-78—Rimington H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Dayalhoy Amerchund and another—Shapurjee and T. 218-78—Shankar Sakker N G—Shri Gordhundialjee &c G Shri Gordhurjee &c—Rimington H and C.
128-78—V Hurrychund—Posha Gowar M vs Mahadoo Nany &c—Jefferson and F.
331-78—Crawford and B—R L Southern &c vs Dhurramsey Narronjee and others—J C Cama

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For short examination of one witness.

349-78—Mr Turner—Khutree Hajee Esmail C vs Khutree Ahmed C—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

414-77—Shapurjee and T—William Loudon, vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others—Crawford and B.
325-78—In person—Runsord Bharmull vs Waljee Damjee—Part heard.
233-78—Remington—H H Nenbai vs Gungjee Akhya and another Ardaseer and H.
74-78—Chalk and W—Shricristna Nanabhoy vs Sitaram Pandoo rung—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Lyster, Lieut, 24th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Mehidpore.
Harpur, Col, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from Cyprus.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Stevenson, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Archdall, Lieut, 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Kane, Lieut, 70th Regt, on leave, to England.
Reid, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Risch, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Engl nd.
Petley, Lieut, 31st Regt, on leave, to England.
Archdall, Lieut, 12th R Lancers, on leave, to England.
Forbyon, Lieut, 5th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Pangree, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

Mr R W Barlow to be Commissioner of the Nilgiris.
Mr J T Hacly, Sub-Engineer, from the Tinnevelly to the Bellary District, for employment on the Hubli State Railway.
Mr R E Norfor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Kistna District, on return from furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Major W F Wright, Staff Corps, Tamil Translator to Government, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, five months, and twenty-seven days, and on medical certificate for six months and three days.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, :—Colonel W A Rich, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service.—Captains J O G Llewelyn Owen.

The services of Surgeon B H Williams are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....19th, 11h. 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 14	Holyrood Day.	5 49	6 2	0 35 m 0 32 a	6 36 m 6 46 a
Sun. 15	13thSunday afterTrinity	5 49	6 1	1 6 m 0 57 a	7 5 m 7 12 a
Mon. 16	.....	5 49	6 1	0 38 m 1 21 a	7 34 m 7 41 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 0	2 13 m 1 47 a	8 6 m 8 10 a
Wed. 18	.....	5 49	5 59	2 59 m 2 17 a	8 46 m 8 55 a
Th. 19	.....	5 50	5 58	3 53 m 2 50 a	9 31 m 9 47 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 50	5 56	5 5 m 3 57 a	10 42 m 10 56 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—September 1st, at the High School, Rangoon, the wife of David Aldridge, Esq., of a son.
COLLINS—September 8th, at Subathu, the wife of Captain Caleb Collins, 51st King's Own Light Infantry, of a daughter.
FIRTH—September 5th, at Dacca, the wife of Major Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter (stillborn).
JACKSON—September 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. A. Jackson, of a son.
SMITH—September 10th, at the Government Model Farm, Cawnpore, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—August 29th, at Rangoon, William C. Kennedy, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Birch, aged 2 years and 4 months.
BOND—September 9th, at Madras, Margaret Sybil, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bond, aged 11 months.
CHARLES—September 6th, at Allahabad, John E. Charles, the only son of Caroline and the late Walter Charles, aged 25 years.
HUDLESTON—September 10th, at Broach, Shevaroys, Basil Walter, the beloved son of Major J. Hudleston, M. S. C., aged 6 years and 10 months.
VERNON—August 29th, at Dibrogarh, Assam, John Vernon, C. E., aged 34 years,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

OWING to the UNSETTLED STATE of the WEATHER at present, the PARADE for ROUTE MARCHING, notified for to-morrow in Regimental Orders of the 10th inst., is P STPONED until SATURDAY, the 21st instant, when (weather permitting) it will take place under the arrangements therein laid down.

J. M. SEXTON, Lt. Col.,
Commandant B. V. Rifles.

13th September, 1878.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

To the philosopher in India there must occur many singular thoughts upon human affairs. Here we have a number of important political subjects occurring which do not elicit that interest in the public mind to which they are entitled, while less practical subjects at once attract widespread attention. The Viceroy decrees one day that the vernacular newspapers, for certain occult reasons, shall be muzzled, and although the press take up the subject warmly enough and condemn it with all its might, the intellectual, including of course the professional, part of the community abstains from entering into the discussion. The same magnate decrees that for a national purpose one section of the inhabitants of India shall be taxed while the other and better off classes, the official and the professional, shall be allowed to escape scot-free from any responsibility in connection with famines ; and yet the same intellectual part of the community remains silent about what is evidently an injustice in morality, and therefore an error in politics. When, however, we point out that one of our local preachers has told his congregation that it is wrong for professing Christians to have social relations with non-professing Christians, our intellectual community takes up arms at once to do battle with the clergyman. Our readers know what we allude to. A theological discussion has sprung up recently in our columns which has exercised some of the most intellectual minds of the community. Perhaps it is natural enough that men should bestow their mental talents upon the mysterious affairs of the vast future rather than upon purely mundane affairs, but at the same time we cannot but regret that similar mental talent should not be exerted regarding the practical politics of India, which concern the well-being of such a vast multitude of human beings. There are men who believe that time is but the soft or surly sighing of an autumn wind, born in the immeasurable past, and that it will surge onwards to a dim ocean of eternity in the future, where it will be lost together with all that it has blown over ; and that then there will be absolute oblivion for things animate as for things inanimate. There are others who hold that time is only an invention of interval to enable men to rise to a higher and a purer state of being, and that to neglect to improve it by the known methods of morality means the eternal damnation of the delinquent. While there are men who have no fears of the future—who believe either in the perpetual transmigration of souls, or share Claudio's vague fears that the "delighted spirit" might bathe in fiery floods or reside in "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice" ; or be

> Blown with restless violence round about
> The pendent world ; or to be worst than worst
> Of those that lawless and uncertain thoughts
> Imagine howling ;—

there are others who scoff at the idea of eternal punishment, and hold that no just Supreme Being would ever condemn frail mortals to the eternal punishment depicted by St. Athanasius. On the other hand, there are fervid spirits who believe in the reality of hell fires and torturing devils, and when the oblivionists and the non-oblivionists encounter there is certain to be much hard saying, and shrewd argument, while every-day affairs of potent interest are neglected. There are, in fact, men who live for the future and men who live for the present. With the former worldly business is either neglected or made subsidiary to considerations of religious speculation or belief ; it is only from the latter, apparently, that we can expect attention to those simple human affairs which, whether or not they may make souls happier in a future world, might at all events tend to make them happy here, and thus prepare the way for a happier future. The latter are in the minority, and thus while important political questions of right or wrong are hanging in the balance, and excite but little independent intellectual attention, such a question as whether a professing Christian ought to receive at dinner an infidel, or at all events a non-professing Christian, excites a wonderful amount of public interest and mental ability. The general rule that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" is discarded by many, who prefer to direct their attention less upon the evil of the present than upon the contingencies of a future about which there is no authentic information.

We must, however, be prepared to take things as we find them ; and in this spirit of philosophy we shall make a few remarks upon the quasi-theological discussion which is now attracting the attention of the thinkers of Bombay. We do not—heaven forfend that we should !—intend to enter into the cultus either of the Bishop of Hippo or any other Father in the Church. There are Nazarenes and Ebionites ; Docetes, Marcionites, Manichæans, and other followers of the Gnostic way of thinking with their wonderful fantasies ; there are Anthropomorphites, Valentinians, Arians, Polythiests ; *et hoc genus omne*. But what has a secular newspaper to do with these things ? It may discuss every-day affairs, but it would be generally reckoned beyond its sphere if it attempted to decide upon the excellence of the opinions of this or that Father of the Church, or this or that form or phase of Christian religious belief. Therefore, we shall only venture into some considerations on the social aspect of the question which the Rev. Mr. Lewis has raised. On the 24th of last month we made some remarks upon the subject of Sunday dinner-parties in India. It occurred to us that Sunday dinners, as they are now given in India, were an indication of the free thought of the age ; because, whereas once upon a time the man who dined "out" on a Sunday was apt to be branded by his acquaintances as a heretic, now very few people believe that it is inconsistent with Christianity and the seventh day devotions which are thereto attached for a man to eat salmon after sermon, or sup hotch-potch after homily. We entered into sundry other considerations regarding Anglo-Indian Sunday dinner-parties which we need not further recapitulate. It would appear, however, that our remarks had attracted the attention, if not the philosophy, of one of our local clergymen ; for on a Sunday shortly after they appeared he made a considerably affiated appeal to the congregation in the Cathedral to be careful about the kind of persons they invited to their tables. Somebody or other had once been a Christian, according to the ordinary symbols, and yet had had the audacity to tell him that prayer held no system in his place of religion, nay more than that, this audacious person had dared to liken the Gospel history of Christ's birth to that of the fabulous incarnation of Hindoo superstition, had declared the Gospel to be immoral ; and had set the Christian religion below the precepts of Buddha and the loveless teaching of those who follow the religion of the Arabian camel-driver, by which description was meant Mahomet. What, cried Mr. Lewis, should be done to such a wicked person ? As he informed us in a letter which he sent us in "sorrow and righteous rage," he answered that the Christian family could have no place for such a man as friend or guest. It occurs to us that this was rather an uncharitable answer to give, and we are not astonished that a number of dissentient opinions have been expressed upon its justice. Mr. Lewis appeared to believe there was an intimate connection between the abstractions of the doctrines of Christianity and the materialities of eating and drinking ; but we are really not aware of the existence of any such connection. It would add most alarmingly to the complexities of Christianity if there were. We take it that social friendship is founded not so much upon creeds as upon intellectual or sentimental sympathies. The world is not all compact of religious dogma. There are such things as science, philosophy, arts, literature, wit, humour, politics ; and in discussing these any Christian might eat a good dinner with an infidel and be not a whit the worse—might even be a great deal the better physically and mentally, for good conversation is ever an excellent promoter of good digestion. We fancy that if Mr. Lewis, in the course of enlarging his sphere of operations, were to find himself in Arabia or Central Asia, and had nothing to eat, he would become convinced that he might accept *pillau* from some follower of the "Arabian camel driver" without staining his character as a Christian in the least degree. Eating, drinking, or social entertainments of any kind have no more connection with Christianity than the philosophy of John Stuart Mill has with the use of soap, and we think it would puzzle Mr. Lewis to prove that eating or drinking is in any part of Holy Writ established in intimate connection with religion. Surely Mr. Lewis would not affirm that if a sound-enough Christian knowingly chose to dine with a man whose religious convictions differed with his he would thereby forfeit his chance of eternal salvation. The idea is too preposterous, for if we once accept it we have to imagine the Recording Angel examining the career of professing Christians in order to find out whether they merited damnation by taking soup or claret with some gentleman who did not profess Christianity. It is obvious that any Christian might unwittingly consign himself to perdition by not knowing exactly the views entertained by his guests ; and even if a confessional were erected at the door of every Christian dining-room, and every man and woman proposing to dine were compelled to enter it and tell their innermost secrets to their host, the latter would still run the risk of rousing the Recording Angel's ire by entertaining some person who said what he pleased in the confessional and afterwards had the hardihood to enjoy his dinner. Besides, if Mr. Lewis' theory that the Christian should, Pharisee-like, draw back shudderingly out of the path of the unbeliever, what becomes of the Church of England's practice of mission-work ? Do not missionaries profess to mingle among unbelievers, even to the extent of eating and drinking with them, and are they thereby contaminated ? A number of other objections occur to us against the theory that a professing Christian should invite none but professing Christians to his table, but we need not enumerate them, as we think it must be sufficiently obvious to every person of commonsense that dining belongs to the sphere of social economy and not to that of Christian dogma. If such views as Mr. Lewis' were generally accepted, and the self-elected of religion kept exclusively to themselves, there would be no charity in Christianity, and scoffers would have new reason to believe in the terrible affirmation in "Holy Willie's Prayer" that the Creator sends one to heaven and ten to hell, a' "for His glory."

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

THE cross-examination of Mr. Motilal Mohunlal, police inspector, was continued by Mr. Gill at the further hearing of the Surat editors' case on Wednesday the 11th inst. When questioned by Mr. Gill as to who first gave him the name of the witness Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum, Motilal declined to answer the question, and screened himself under section 125 of the Code. The learned counsel contended that the section did not protect the witness, and that he was entitled to an answer in order to test the witness's credibility. The Judge held that the witness could claim the protection of the section, and that he was not bound to answer the question unless he chose to do so. Witness, in further cross-examination, admitted that he read every evening the notes of each day's evidence taken down by his carkoon Hurribhoy, and that he afterwards sent them on to Mr. Kevulram, the Government Pleader. On the 21st May last, he went with Mr. Scannell to the jail to see accused Nos. 2 and 3, and asked them for information regarding a Brahmin dressed like a Kyast who had incited the people by his speeches made on the 3rd and 4th April last. The accused said they knew him by sight, but did not know his name. Motilal denied having told the accused at the time that, if they gave the name, they would get evidence against him, they should be released. This conversation with the accused was alleged to have taken place in the presence of Cursetjee Jewajee, then acting jailer, and at present head clerk in the Surat jail.

At this stage of the cross-examination, Mr. Gill sprung another mine under Motilal's feet. At his request, Cursetjee was sent for, and in answer to the learned Judge he said he did not know what questions were about to be put to him. He had frequently seen Motilal at the jail. He last came there with Mr. Scannell to see the first four accused, and two or three days later, he came alone. On the first occasion witness was ordered away, but on the second he was present at the interview. Motilal asked accused Nos. 1 and 3 whether they knew a Brahmin or Kyast ; and they as well as the two other prisoners said they knew him by sight, but did not know his name and address. After some further conversation Motilal said that, if they pointed out the man, they would be released. The accused said, if they were released they would point him out ; and they seemed to the witness to take Motilal's promise seriously, not as a policeman's dodge. Witness said his salary was Rs. 40 a month ; that he had no special reason for remembering the conversation ; and that nobody had

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Legislative Council met to-day, when it passed the Cotton Frauds Bill as amended in accordance with the representations of the Government of India, after first, second, and third readings. It was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Goculdas and the Hon. Mr. Balfour only. The former gentleman objected in principle to the Bill. Mr. Balfour would not raise the question of principle; accepting that as settled already, he considered it useless to raise it again. But he suggested that a clause be inserted limiting the operation of the Act to three years. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, who introduced the Bill, objected to limit the operation of it, urging that it was open to Government at any time to repeal it if found working unsatisfactorily.

Two other Bills, one introducing compulsory vaccination into Kurrachee, the other legalizing the levying of fees for the use of Government bunders at that port and providing for the expenditure of the money so realised, passed their first reading and were referred to Select Committees for report.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner obtained permission to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the Poona, Sattara, Sholapore, and Ahmednuggur districts. The objects of the Bill were to convert the ryots' payment to a reasonable rate of interest only when interest was payable by them, provided all past payments were properly carried to their credit, and prohibiting their being made liable for compound interest; also to extend the benefit of the old Hindoo law *dam doput* to all classes of agriculturists, and limiting the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts. The Bill is being drafted and will be published shortly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.

Safvet Pasha has verbally informed Sir Austin Layard that the Porte will adhere to the scheme put forward by Great Britain for reforms in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS.

It is intended to transfer the headquarters of the Austrian Army serving against the Bosnian insurgents to Brod, which is situated to the North of Bosnia on the Austrian side of the Danube.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Radnorshire, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the 8th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 112¾

Bar Silver 51¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£17,900,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Bill's Discounted	£17,900,000	Dec. £1,300,000
Bullion	£23,100,000	Inc. £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45¾ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 13, 9 A. M.

Singapore 18th; Manilla mail 5 p. m. Saturday 14th.

GALLE, SEPT. 13, 6 P. M.

French mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...is. 7 25-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits, 6 " "	...Is. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...Is. 8¼ d.	"

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

SEPTEMBER 10, 10 A. M.

The barometer is falling in Northern India, where it is now slightly below the average for September. Winds are very light to-day, being one-half to one-third their normal strength in the Gangetic Valley. Fair rain is falling in Assam and Northern Bengal; heavy rain is reported at Bhagulpore, Dinapore, and Cochin. Masulipatam received three inches during the day. Elsewhere the break in the rains continues.

SEPTEMBER 11, 10 A. M.

The barometer has fallen at every station except Bombay. Decrease exceeds one-tenth of an inch in Northern and Eastern India. Pressure is now considerably below the average in Northern India. South-west winds continue in Bengal and Assam, and have given general rain to Assam; heaviest as hitherto at Goalpara, where three inches were registered to-day. Heavy local rain occurred at several stations in Central and Western India, and in the Deccan. Lucknow and Hyderabad (Deccan) received two inches, Jubbulpore, Hazaribagh, Neemuch, and Bombay one inch, and Sholapur the excessive amount of eight inches.

SEPTEMBER 12, 10 A. M.

A further fall of the barometer has occurred over the whole of India; the fall is greatest in Sind, Guzerat, Rajputana, and the Punjaub, where it exceeds one-tenth of an inch. Pressure is now very low in Northern India; in the Punjaub it is one quarter of an inch below the average. Coast winds are increasing in strength. In the Bay of Bengal the monsoon current has given heavy rain during the day to Burmah, Arracan, Assam, and Northern Bengal; the more important amounts reported to-day are: —Rangoon 14 tenths, Akyab 12 tenths, Decca 25 tenths, Goalpara 14 tenths, Silchar 21 tenths, and Rangpore 55 tenths. Elsewhere little or no rain.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 13.

CARWAR, 5-20 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 6; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·80. Fall of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E, S.W. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·78.

VINGOLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W.S.W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 35 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	92 41	101 41	99 45
Sept. 12 Thursday	0 13	.....	.....
" 13 Friday	.....	0 38	0 40
Total.....	92 54	101 77	99 85
Fall up to 12th Sept. 1877.....	59 35	.....	.....
" 13th "	.....	49 0	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

We regret to announce the sudden death, at Simla on Tuesday last, of Captain F. W. Crohan, of the 6th Native Infantry.

The *Pioneer*—The banquet given at Peterhoff, Simla, on Saturday evening last, in honour of Sir Neville Chamberlain and the Cabul Mission, appears to have been interesting and impressive as became a grave occasion, and the close proximity of events which touch our national fortunes to the quick and must give a decided bent to the flow of Indian politics in one direction or another. The Viceroy bade God-speed to his departing guest in that earnest, nervous, half-impassioned language, of which he is so complete a master: Sir Neville replied, as a soldier should, in a few modest and unstudied sentences. Few and modest as they were, they inspired his audience with the conviction that a mission calling so imperatively for all the aid that tact, insight, judgment, dignity of manner and a spirit tempered to a heroic calm, could not have been entrusted to fitter hands than his.

SURGEON A. J. WALL is appointed Residency Surgeon at Katmandoo in the place of Surgeon J. Scully, who goes as Medical Officer to Gilgit.

THE Nowshera bridge over the Cabul river has been ordered by telegraph to be got ready for the passage of the Guides forming the escort of the Envoy. A certain proportion of infantry accompanies the cavalry. The whole *cortege*, escort, and camp-followers, numbers about one thousand men.

A LAHORE letter says that "in accordance with the wishes of Government, a *khillut* is being prepared here for presentation to the Amir of Cabul by His Excellency General Sir Neville Chamberlain. The Russian *khillut* was a most magnificent one. In addition to various articles of value, it included a splendid suite of jewels, especially manufactured by a well-known French firm; a handsome sabre set with brilliants (the Czar's own souvenir); some war material, and several other unique articles of Circasian art for the seraglio. Our *khillut*, at all events, is not likely to be so varied as that tendered by the Russians. Heaps of Cashmere shawls, silver goblets and vases, already exist in the Amir's *towakhana*, and it would be better not to send him any more of these. Some fine horses, I believe, are to be presented."

THERE is a rumour in Oudh (but perhaps the wish is father to the thought), that Sir George Couper is to be removed from the Lieutenant-Governorship, and Sir Edward Bayley sent out from England to fill the vacancy.

THE *Beacon*—We are glad to be able to announce that the Post Master General has consented to allow the English Mails to be put on board the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company once a fortnight at Aden under the new arrangements made by the Company for running fortnightly steamers via the Suez Canal. The change is to be tried as an experiment first of all, and if it succeeds it will be continued. Much of the success will depend upon the regularity with which the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company arrive at Aden. We shall also gain two days in the despatch of letters to Aden, in time to catch the out-going mail steamer; the first despatch will be on the 12th September, when the Assyria is advertised to leave. This will give us two days more to reply to letters—an important consideration now that our postal communications are so limited.

THE *Madras Mail*.—About 8,500 persons have been declared liable to the Imperial Licence Tax in the city of Madras, and so erroneous has been the assessment, that it is believed in well informed quarters that fully 7,000 appeals will be presented for an abatement of the demand. No preparations have yet been made for the consideration and disposal of these appeals, for no special establishment for the collection of the tax has been constituted. The Government are offering a contemptible Rs 250 per mensem to any senior Municipal officer who will take charge of the office of Collector of the tax in addition to his other duties, but no one has been tempted to accept so onerous a responsibility. Nothing could be more unbusiness-like than the conduct of the Government in this matter. The Duke has a passion for details. We urge him to take a header into the ocean of details that the Licence Tax has generated.

THE *Englishman*—The preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamps and court fees, together with the Bill as settled by them, is published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. The original intention of combining in one enactment the law relating to general stamps and that relating to court fees has very wisely, we think, been abandoned. The provision common to the two laws were few in number, and the trouble of finding a given item would have been increased by the amalgamation to the great inconvenience of busy men. Further, the subject of court fees was not ripe for immediate treatment, and persistence in the original intention would consequently have involved unnecessary delay in the enactment of the new law for general stamps. The Bill as now settled deals, therefore, with the latter only. It is satisfactory to see that the Committee have profited by the criticisms of the Press and others on the previous draft, the changes made in which are, on the whole, in the direction of greater leniency. Among the more important of these, we note that the duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, which it was proposed to raise some fifty per cent., are maintained at the old rates. The duties on marine policies of insurances are also kept at the former rates, and those on other policies are raised fifty per cent. only, instead of seventy-five per cent. The present rate of 1 annas is continued as regards bonds for amounts not exceeding ten rupees, while the duties on bonds and conveyances for amounts above Rs. 1,000 are to ascend by steps of Rs. 2·8 and Rs. 5, instead of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, with the effect of maintaining the existing rates of duty on amounts ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. The proposal to take duty on receipts between ten and twenty rupees has been abandoned, and receipts for money paid without consideration are exempted. The duty payable on articles of clerkship is to be reduced to Rs. 250; while, on the other hand, bought and sold notes and enrolments of vakils are added to the schedule, and the stamp on articles of association is raised from fifteen to twenty-five rupees.

AFTER all that geologists have said to the contrary, there seems to be every likelihood of Burma being able to supply itself with coal. A Rangoon paper says that coal has been found in large quantities near Prome, and 30 tons were sent down to Rangoon a few days ago. It has the appearance of being in every way equal to the imported English article supplied to the Railway. The 30 tons referred to were obtained from the surface, and, judging by appearances, it is thought the supply is practically unlimited. It is believed that the Railway can be supplied at about Rs. 8 a ton, whereas now they are paying Rs. 19.

THE Lahore Paper says, that "in the event of hostilities with Cabul, it is a moot question whether the *best* portion of the forces of some of the great feudatories of the British Government could not be utilised with good political effect. Of course, in considering the question there is a good deal to be said both in favor of and against it. There is no doubt, however, that great Chiefs like Scindia, with martial proclivities and aspirations, would highly appreciate a military employment of this kind, and that it would be wisely politic to give them an opening for the gratification of unwholesomely suppressed martial ardor, and at the same time to thus help in actively employing, on our side, the numerous restless, adventurous, and discontented characters for whom our regular army affords no congenial field of employment, and who therefore wander about and seek military service in native States, and are prone to render themselves dangerously troublesome in disturbed times. The old Khalsa soldier of the former Sikh Government has not yet died out, and the best specimens of him will be found preferentially seeking service in native States. There are many in the Jummoo territory, in the Cis-Sutlej protected Sikh States, and even as far south and down country as Hyderabad in the Deccan. History tells us that Akbar the Great successfully employed Rajput troops, commanded by their own natural chiefs, in Afghanistan. The Rajah Man Sing successfully operated in Afghanistan with his own Rajput troops, and was for many years the military Governor of that province under the great Mogul."

BIGOTRY AND PERSECUTION.

THE late Rev. Philip Anderson, in the *Bombay Quarterly Review*, wrote as follows on the religious persecutions of the 16th century:—

"To speak of the religion of Courts [European] like these were an absurdity. They had no religion; they had nothing but tradition and custom, those common and easy substitutes for belief, which begin in indifference and end in bigotry. Any innovation threatening to disturb the repose of such flattered consciences, or to demand the consideration of new and alarming principles, was of course hailed by a yell of horror and indignation, and nothing short of extermination could reassure the startled devotees. Besides, that any man should dare to think on such matters was an insult to men who never thought; a new creed was as bad as a new man—both were *parvenus*, and a nobility of fifteen generations could not accept a religion of less. As a diversity of opinion, however, did begin to manifest itself, and was spreading to an alarming extent on every side, it began to be considered a meritorious and sufficient act-off against their peccadilloes, by men of the old creed, to persecute those of the new."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Mongolia, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr J W Whymper and Mr D H Macpherson.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS AND BILLIARDS.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS, who has been performing recently in Mr. Taylor's new billiard rooms in the Waverley Hotel, gives his farewell entertainment to-night. His power over a ball with his fingers is simply marvellous; there is no part of the table on which he cannot cannon; and he can screw back by the same means better than the most practised wielder of the cue. His play ought to be seen, and those who go to-night to Taylor's rooms will not be disappointed. Even if Mr. Roberts plays with the cue he is worth seeing, as he can play a game at ordinary billiards better than any man in India at present, barring his brother the Champion and Mr. Shorter. Last night he played Mr. Graves, an amateur, and won all his games rather easily.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thusdays 7-30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

HEAVY RAIN AT SECUNDERABAD.—On Saturday morning an unusual downpour of rain occurred here, in the course of two hours and a half 5 inches 30 cents falling. Considerable damage was done to walls in the town and cantonment. The amount of rainfall up to date is 35 inches 50 cents.

POLO.

THE match Kurrachee *vs.* Hydrabad came off on Friday the 7th, and resulted in a victory for Kurrachee. No advantage was gained on either side until "half time" was called, but Hydrabad were forced to do all they knew to keep Kurrachee out of their goal. Shortly after the interval, Blanshard got away with a good run right down the ground, but overrode the ball not far off the goal, letting Cartwright in. He however missed scoring a goal by about a foot. After some pretty play on both sides Pickwood got a chance, cleverly saved by Marling. About ten minutes before "time," Constable made a fine run, but took the ball too far to the left of the goal. A back-hander, however, sent the ball back to Cartright who accepted the chance and rode the ball well home, thus winning the match by a goal and two or three "touch downs." There was a large attendance in the tents and many fair faces to lend courage by their presence to the players. The 83rd Regt., too, turned out in force to see the fun, and, in places, lined the ground three deep. The following were the players.

HYDRABAD.	KURRACHEE.
Capt. Brough, R.A.	W. F. Blanshard, Esq., B.A.
C. E. Biddulph, Esq.	H. H. Marling, Esq.
Lieut. Marling, 83rd.	F. C. Constable, Esq.
Capt. Wyndham, 83rd. Umpire.	Lieut. Pickwood, R.A. Umpire.
G. R. Remington, Esq. Colors.—Red.	Lieut. Francis, Sind Horse. Colors.—Blue.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

By private advices from the Gulf we learn that the weather has been exceptionally hot all over. One writing from Bushire says:—"The weather has been most dreadful, I have never felt it so much. Almost always a south wind blowing, and so damp and hot. We hope a change for the better will come with the new moon. If we had not had a punkah pulled over our beds every night it would have been impossible to sleep at all through the awful heat. At Fao they have had the thermometer nearly steady at 112° in the shade. How they have lived, or can live, is a wonder. Many natives have died from heat apoplexy at Bushire; and at Bussorah no less than 23 Europeans have died from the same cause! I think we may be grateful to be situated at all though it is!" There has been breaks in the I. E. Telegraph lines between here (Kurrachee) and Guader, two we believe, one lasting ten days and the other three. The river is said to have over-flooded the country 20 feet deep for some miles, and the restoration of the lines was a work of much difficulty and danger.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

(Correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette.)

SUKKUR, 31st August.

AN incident, which threatened to be tragic, but which turned out contemptibly ridiculous, occurred this afternoon. A sub-engineer, occupying one of the Staff quarters on the hill above what is known as "The Folly," with his wife, step-daughter, and children,—became considerably excited in the course of the afternoon, and announced his intention of committing suicide. Of course, the ladies were in a fearful commotion. The wife shrieked, the step-daughter went into violent hysterics, and the children screamed. But he was a man of stern resolve. He was not to be turned from his fell purpose by the cries of his children or the entreaties of his wife. Even the ringing shrieks of his step-daughter did not move him. With a firm step he had passed through the stirring scenes of the Indian Mutiny? Was it for this that, time after time, he and the heroic volunteers of whose gallant corps he was a member

"From spur to plume a star of tournament
Shot through the lists at Camelot and charged"

at Lucknow, or Delhi or any other place? Was it for this! To be deterred from his set purpose by the tears of a woman? No! He seized a loaded gun, and locked himself into the solitude of his bath-room. There was a deadly silence in that room as he carefully adjusted the weapon, and placed his finger on the trigger. Terror and anguish reigned in the house. The distracted wife and terrified girls wept, tore, paced the verandah, not knowing what to do, or where to turn for help. The wild shrieks and unearthly laughter of the step-daughter pealed forth loud and clear above the wailing of the children, who scarcely knew what had happened, or what was going to happen. Suddenly, the report of a gun rang out from the bath-room into which the doomed man had retreated, and then all was still. Not a cry, not a moan, not a struggle. Surely that shot must have been instantaneously fatal? Surely that unfortunate woman, with the pinched, tear-stained face, trembling in the verandah, is now a widow, and those scared and terrified little ones are fatherless orphans? Minutes pass, and still no sign, no sound. Oh, for something to relieve this awful suspense! To know the worst were better than this agony of uncertainty! But how can she dare to push open that door, not knowing what awful horrors may be beyond? Imagination sickens at the thought of what may stand revealed when once that threshold has been passed. She cannot do it! No child, no servant will dare to enter that door, around which even now was hanging a thin blue cloud of vapour, like the wreath of some departed spirit struggling to get its way from this world to the next, and up to——where? Some one must be sent for; and a message to the nearest bungalow brings out one who has been casting inquisitive glances over his shoulder for the last half-hour to the quarters whence all this tumult proceeded. The circumstances are explained to him; he walks up to it—pushes it open and—"Good morning, Sir." "What do you want?" says our hero quite cheerfully. "Oh nothing" replies his visitor. "Your wife said you had threatened to shoot yourself; and, hearing the gun go off, she asked me to see if you had done it." "No; nothing of the sort," replies the other; "I was only trying the gun!" And so—pat!—down we go—the one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Now, was ever anything so mean, pitiful and contemptible as this from first to last? That a man—a man—should be the hero of such a farce! The word, but I suppose he will feel insulted if I described him in any other way, although for myself I should think myself guilty of flattery if I called him a coward—however, let it stand—a "man" should go and terrify his wife, his children, and throw a young girl into uncontrollable hysterics for the gratification of such a piece of cheap swagger! How despicable it is. I fancy, after all his bravado about putting an end to his life and all that, that, when he found himself alone with a loaded gun and only a 7 lb. trigger between him and eternity, he felt his courage, like 'Bob Acres', oozing out at the tips of his fingers. People may say "Perhaps he repented of his wicked intention after he found himself alone." Granted. Then why did he fire off the gun? He must have known that the sound of that gun would put a climax to the terror and misery which his wife was undergoing. "But," some amiable person will argue, "perhaps he wished to put away the temptation from him." Granted. And when he had put away the "temptation" (I never heard a loaded cartridge called by that name before), why did he not go straight in to his wife, like a man and say "I won't be frightened. I was a fool to think of it; but thank God I've got over my folly now"? Why did he stay silent in that room, leaving his wife a prey to all the terrors which he knew must be racking her and driving her to distraction? Bah! It's sickening. He never had the most distant intention of committing suicide. He was simply shamming from beginning to end; and a very poor miserable sham it was. I sincerely hope that all whom he meets will let him feel how entirely he has degraded himself in the eyes of all right-minded men by this exhibition of cowardice and cruelty.

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON ON SCRIPTURAL ASTRONOMY.

(Madras Times.)

THE Rev. Luke Rivington has commenced a series of sermons in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, "with reference to the doubts and difficulties of the age." The first discourse is on the powers and destiny of matter. In the course of his remarks Father Rivington said:—

There was a touching story related by one of the greatest minds of France in the middle of this century how at one time, when a learned student of astronomy and at the same time a student of Holy Scripture he came across his Saviour's words. "These stars shall fall from heaven." How could it be? The thought flashed across him, how was it possible that stars should fall on this earth? But how can he know of astronomy it seemed to him to be a pure impossibility, even allowing for all he knew concerning the providence of Almighty God. But, however, he kept it to himself. Some years afterwards it suddenly struck him that Holy Scripture did not say that the stars should fall upon this earth, but simply that they should fall from heaven: but it was not until twenty years from the date of his first difficulty that one—a friend of his—opened his door and asked him if he had heard the news. "What news? Are the people again in the streets?" It was in 1848, in Paris. "No," he said "but tidings have come from England of a new telescope, by the help of which observers of stars, and some of their movements are spiral." Then the student of astronomy saw at a glance that this really indicated the possibility, even according to the existing order of things, of that which he had often thought to be impossible. His patience was rewarded. He had not forthwith doubted his Saviour's word, he kept his faith, he had pursued his studies. Think what must have been the sense of gratitude in that man's heart as he felt at last God had heard his prayer, and science and religion were at least on that point at one.

Surely this interpretation is absurd, and arises from Father Rivington falling into the common error of taking the Bible as a text-book of science instead of what it is—a guide in spiritual and moral matters. The expression which puzzled this guileless astronomer is purely figurtive, as much as that other, "The morning stars sang together for joy." It is a pity some means are not taken to teach our teachers, and thereby prevent clergymen from the pulpit comparing things which have no standard of comparison, and uttering dogmas on foundations of which are purely imaginary. To a thoughtful and devout man the reasoning in the above extract is eminently unsatisfactory. Such an one would get no good from ministrations of that kind.

THE LICENCE TAX INCUBUS.

(Madras Mail.)

ONE hundred and thirty-five pages of the last official *Gazette* are occupied with further lists of persons to be licensed in the City of Madras under Act III. of 1878. We publish the names of some of the unfortunates in another column. No one has yet succeeded in discovering upon what principle the assessment has been made. Take the Printing Presses for example. The *Mail* Press is taxed Rs. 700, the *Times* Press Rs. 200, the *Athenæum* Press Rs. 100, the *Standard* Press Rs. 50, Messrs. Higginbotham and Co.'s Press Rs. 400, the Lawrence Asylum Press Rs. 400, Messrs. Addison Brothers' Press Rs. 200, and the Scottish Press Rs. 200. The Municipal Assessor, in placing the *Mail* Press almost on a level with the Bank of Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and a number of wealthy bankers and mercial. It was a foul to thing it; but thank God I've got over my folly now" Why did he stay silent in that room, leaving his wife a prey to all the terrors which he knew must be racking her and driving her to distraction? Bah! It's sickening. He never had the most distant intention of committing suicide. He was simply shamming from beginning to end; and a very poor miserable sham it was. I sincerely hope that all whom he meets will let him feel how entirely he has degraded himself in the eyes of all right-minded men by this exhibition of cowardice and cruelty.

K. M. BANNERJEE, LL. D.,
Chairman of the Town Hall Meeting.

GAMING.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon, 31st August 1878.

JUDGMENT.

MOUNG WIKE, a Magistrate at Pegu, recorded in his judgment that the accused were found on the 2nd May last playing at cards, and that there was no reason why they should not be convicted. He then sentenced them each to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for one month, and he proposed to act under Sections 3 and 4 of Act III. of 1867. I called for the case on the inspection of this Magistrate's return for the month of May. The Sections quoted apply only to people owning, using or playing in a common gaming house. There is no evidence nor even the slightest suggestion that the house where the accused were playing was anything of the kind; it was a private house. The police say that they suspected that cards were being played in this house, upon which they entered it and arrested the inmates. There is nothing to show that they were authorized so to do by any Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police; the proceeding was wholly illegal. The conviction was altogether illegal, and the more scandalous because the illegality of such proceedings has long ago been pointed out by a former Judicial Commissioner. That men should be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month merely because they play a game of cards is altogether improper. I shall on future occasions take most serious notice of any similar proceeding. The adjudication of the law is debased and brought into contempt where respectable people are treated in this way for doing no more than what many of the Magistrates do themselves.

It is not at all illegal to play cards in a private house; it is illegal to keep a common gaming house. The distinction is obvious and should be borne in mind. The Deputy Magistrate has earlier opportunity of discovering illegal proceedings in the present than any Judicial Commissioner has, and should call for and examine any cases in which error has occurred.

The Court annuls the convictions and sentences, and directs the return to the accused of their money and property.

JOHN JARDINE,
Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING BY A SOLDIER.

PRIVATE BERNARD DOLLY, of the 89th Regiment, stationed at Rangoon, was charged before Major Evanson, of the 2nd inst. with having attempted to murder Corporal Forbes, of the same regiment, on the 8th ultimo, by shooting at him with a rifle. Corporal Forbes stated that on the day in question he had just come into the bungalow about 1-30 p.m. when he heard the report of a rifle shot, turning round, saw the prisoner with a rifle at his shoulder, enveloped in smoke, the rifle pointed at his direction. Fortunately he was not touched, the ball having struck the partition close to him behind a door which he was standing. He went immediately and reported the occurrence. Prisoner was immediately seized by Corporal Fuller and taken to the guard-room. Corporal Forbes said that he had no quarrel with prisoner, but that he had struck him once in the guard-room on several occasions. Corporal Barclay deposed that he had confined the prisoner, as ordered, and had afterwards examined his rifle and ammunition. He found an empty cartridge case in the rifle, and three cartridges missing from the ball pouch. Prisoner's story was that he had taken his rifle from the arm-rack to clean ready for evening parade, and intending to put on the snap cap, which is kept in the ball pouch, by some inadvertence he put on a cartridge, which happened to be in a loose out of the packet, into the rifle instead. He then snapped the rifle and it went off. When he saw what had happened he was thunderstruck and asked if any one had been hit. On being told no, he said "it is all right." He said he had no animosity whatever against the Corporal, and if he had intended to shoot him, he could not possibly have missed him as they were so near each other. Two privates were examined and they considered it impossible for a man to mistake a cartridge for a snap cap; and Sergeant Gillespie stated that the pockets of cartridges should not be opened except at the annual firing, or any other emergent occasion when ordered. He said it was possible that the hole in the packet might have been made by friction instead of designedly. The Magistrate considered that a sufficient case had been made out against the prisoner, and committed him to take his trial at the Sessions.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

AFGHANISTAN.

At the present moment, the following description of Afghanistan, from a pamphlet written by Dr. Bellew and published in 1868 by Messrs. Wyman and Co., will be read with great interest:—

THE FRONTIER.

On our conquest of the Punjab in 1849, the Indus Provinces of Afghanistan come under British rule as a constituent part of the Sikh dominions. Under the Sikhs, however, this portion of their territories does not appear to have had any well-defined border. It would seem that they were content to limit their frontier to the line of villages at the foot of the hills, from which, in their annual military promenades round the frontier, they were able to exact tribute, either directly, or through the local chiefs, whose authority these villages acknowledged. Be this as it may, on annexation in 1849, we took over the Indus Provinces as the Sikhs had held them, and from that time, to the present, excepting the annexation of the Miranzai valley in 1855, we have not altered or extended the border they gave us, despite the many provocations to do so that we have suffered during the past eighteen years.

Omitting the Cashmir territory, which was made over to Maharajah Gulab Sing, this border, which now forms the North-West Frontier of India, may be said to commence at the top of the Kaghan valley, adjoining the Sikhs district. It skirts the range of the Black Mountain which separates Kaghan from the Indus, and then reaching that river follows its left bank to Torbela, where, crossing over, it runs along the base of the hills encircling the Peshawar valley as far as the Khyber Pass. From this point the border is deflected back towards the Indus, and passing round the Afridi hills to Kohat, thence proceeds westward up the Miranzai valley, along the base of the Orakzai and Samana hills, to the river Kurram. Here it is again turned back, and passing round the Waziri hills, strikes the Takhti Suleman range, in the Dera Ismael Khan district. Onwards from this, following the base of the Suleman range, it proceeds due south, and joins the Sind frontier at Kahan, thus presenting a *border frontage of about* 800 *miles towards British territory.* By a reference to the map, it will be seen that the portion of this border between Chilas and the Takhti Suleman, as above described, follows a very devious course, for the most part winding along the base of the numerous offshoots from the mountain ranges connecting the Sufed Koh with the Takhti Seleman on the south, and with the great southern emanations from the Hindu Cueh to the north.

It is to this portion of the frontier that I purpose limiting my remarks, for within its bounds are contained the several passes by which invading armies from the west have entered India.

Our North-West Frontier, then, as we received it from the Sikhs, and as it still is with us, extends in an irregular line of defined boundary along the base of the mountain region separating the Indus valley from the Cabul highlands. These mountains may be described in general terms as forming a continuous, though somewhat uneven chain, with a generally bare and rocky aspect towards the southern portion of their range, and with a more or less wooded or pine-clad surface in its northern portion. They are traversed by a series of passes leading down from the Cabul highlands to the Indus valley, and are inhabited by a number of different Pathan tribes, of whom those located on the western slopes are the subjects of the Cabul Government; whilst those occupying the eastern slopes, where the valleys mostly open directly on to the Indus valley, and all, either directly or indirectly, drain into it, are, as regards government, taxes, and allegiance, thoroughly independent.

With the first set of these tribes we are not now concerned, and therefore, passing them by, we proceed to notice most briefly the tribes in immediate contact with our border. Beginning with the Kaghan border, we have on the Black Mountain, east of the Indus, the Hassanzais and Kohistanis or Swatis. The latter were originally emigrants from Swat, with which valley they occupy a place across the Indus through the Chaghurzai hills and Buner. Both these tribes together muster about 2,000 fighting men.

Below Kaghan, but on the west of the Indus, directly opposite Hazarah, are the eastern slopes of the Mahaban mountain. They are occupied by the Otmanzais and Amazais; the latter are mostly located on the northern and western slopes of this mountain. Portions of both these tribes are settled on the Yusufzai plain in Buner and Swat. Those without the border can together muster about 2,500 fighting men. On the southern slopes of Mahaban are the Gaddun tribe. They directly overlook the Yusufzai plain, and can muster altogether about 3,000 soldiers.

Beyond the Orakzais are the Zwacmukht, Afghans, and the Turis. They occupy the Kurram valley as far as the Pewar Pass, and are subjects of the Cabul Government. Together they muster about 8,000 fighting men.

Next come the Waziris, a very large and powerful tribe, divided into several important divisions, who occupy all the hill tract from Kurram and Miranzai to the Sumal or Galori Pass south of Tak. They hold both side of this pass, which is the great route by which the trade of Afghanistan and Central Asia passes into India. Altogether the Waziris must muster about 20,000 fighting men. Between the Miranzai and Bannu valleys, their hills, projecting into the British border, approach the Bahadur Khel salt mines, from which they are separated by the Latammar Pass.

Below the Waziris are the Shiranis and the Ashtaranis. The former occupy the Takhti Suleman, and the adjoining portion of the range proceeding south from it; and number about 5,000 fighting men. In their country is the Zarkani Pass, the great caravan route between the Miranzai and the Derajat. The Ashtaranis occupy the Suleman range from a little south of the Takht to the Korah Pass, opposite to which is the British outpost of Dealatabad. They are a small tribe, and number about 1,000 fighting men. The Korah Pass, is the southern limit of the independent Pathan tribes. South of this point come the Balochis, who are partly independent and partly settled within the British border.

Now, it will be seen from the above brief sketch that our North-West Frontier, from the Korah Pass to the top of the Kaghan glen, that is, from the southern to the northern limit of the independent Pathans, presents a frontage of about 600 miles towards the Trans-Indus; so that the whole of this tract, pierced at intervals by a series of mountain passes connecting Afghanistan with India, slopes towards, and is drained into, the Indus valley; and that it is inhabited by a succession of independent tribes all of the same language and nationality, whose *connections and dealings are entirely with our territory.*

Let us now consider the character of these tribes, and the nature of our dealings with them since we took possession of the Trans-Indus provinces in 1849.

In general terms, the whole of these tribes may be described as utter barbarians, (some perhaps less so than others,) steeped in the grossest ignorance. By birth they are savages, and by profession robbers. Beyond the care of their flocks and fields they follow no industrial pursuits. Under no authority at home, they are constantly at feud with each other, and hostility with their neighbours. Murder and robbery are with them mere pastimes, revenge and plunder the occupation of their lives. The circumstances under which they live have endowed them with the most opposite qualities,—an odd mixture of virtues and vices. Thus they are hardy, brave, and proud; at the same time they are faithless, cunning, and treacherous. Frugal in their own habits, they are hospitable to the stranger, and charitable to the beggar. The refugee they will protect and defend with their lives, but the innocent wayfarer they will plunder and slay for the pleasure of the act. Patriotic in a high degree, and full of pride of race, yet they will not scruple to betray for gold their most sacred interests or their nearest relations. Professedly they are Mahomedans, but the knowledge of the religion is very hazy, and they never hesitate to set aside its tenets when they happen to be opposed to their desires or interests. They are nevertheless extremely bigotted, are entirely controlled by their priests, and are at all times ready for a *jahad*, be the infidels black or white. Secure in the recesses of their mountains, they have from time immemorial defied the authorities of all the governments (barbarous governments) that have preceded us on this frontier, and, gathering courage from their success, have for centuries been the terror of the peaceful cultivators on the plains, whose crops and cattle, whose maidens and wives, they have always looked upon as fair game for plunder. Lastly, disunited by mutual jealousies and clan feuds, they are incapable by themselves of combining in a common enterprise distant, from their hills; but they have never failed, on the passage of an invading army from the west, to swarm down from their mountain retreats to swell the ranks of the plunderers, in the hope of reaping a rich harvest on the plains of India.

Such being the character of these tribes, the nature of their conduct towards us, and of our dealings with them *during the past eighteen years*, will not appear surprising. Briefly stated, they are as follow:—

During the first years of our possession of the Trans-Indus border, these independent hill tribes generally in collision with some of our own subjects, treated our authority much in the same manner as they had been accustomed to do that of our predecessors; that is to say, they carried their customary raids into the plains, plundered and burnt our villages, murdered our subjects and carried off their cattle, and then, on being called on to make restitution, they bid us defiance, and, when the opportunity occurred, murdered our officers.

On the failure of peaceable means of obtaining satisfaction for these injuries and insults, our Government adopted one or other of *three courses*, according to the circumstances of each particular case; and not unfrequently it has been found necessary to adopt all three courses in succession. Thus, we either made reprisals, seizing all the cattle, property, or men of the offending tribe that we could lay hands on within British limits till they came to terms, or, if this course did not prove successful, we resorted to a blockade of the offending tribe, closing the passes leading from their country, confiscating their property, and, if desirable, &c., within the British border, and seizing their men as hostages wherever found. If this course also failed to produce the desired result, we organized a military expedition against the offending tribe, penetrated to their homes in the hills, and there, exacting reparation, punished them either by fine, or by burning their villages and destroying their crops, and then returned to our own territory, leaving the tribe to its own devices.

Since Peshawar conditions have always proved signally successful as military enterprises, their results so far have been satisfactory. The tribes thus punished—being taught that they are not beyond our reach in their mountain fast

a month. I have no special reason for remembering the conversation. Nobody told me to remember it.

Mr. Gill did not examine the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I don't know Icharam Suriaram by name. A man whom I know by sight came to the jail this morning. I have had no conversation with him up to this day. I knew Motilal was under cross-examination. Except with regard to jail matters, I did not talk to the prisoners. It did not strike me as strange that a police officer, who was making enquiries into the case, should make such an offer to the prisoners.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Motilal said Mr. Gill had called him a rascal and threatened to place him in custody, and prevented him from going out for a drink of water. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kallabhoy said he was sorry to bring to the notice of the court that Mr. Gill had insulted Mr. Motilal.

Accused Goolabdas—Your Honor, I beg this application may not be heard in Mr. Gill's absence.

Cross-examination of Curseejee Jeewajee continued—I cannot swear that Kikabhoy did not mention the name of Varri-furri. Goolabdas did not say anything about the man. Kikabhoy said Casseiram was not a Kyast.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I know by sight a man who came to the jail this morning. He brought a deed of sale to be signed by Muncharam. The jailer was present at the interview. I was not present. I do not understand the suggestion made by the prosecution in asking me about Itcharam's visit to the jail. (Mr. Gill explains that the visit was said to have been made with a view to bribe witness.) The suggestion is wholly false. I had seen Itcharam's signature on an application to the Superintendent. The jailer was present during the time of the interview.

Motilal Mohunlal was recalled for further cross-examination. He repeated that Mr. Gill had called him a rascal after the rising of the court, and had threatened to place him in custody. (Laughter.) In consequence his mind was not in its proper place, and he was not in a fit state to be further cross-examined that day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kallabhoy said, in a somewhat unintelligible statement, that it was not the business of counsel to speak to or threaten a witness on the opposite side; that any application he had to make that the witness should not leave the box should have been made to the court; and that it was scarcely fair to have treated a witness in the position of a police inspector in the way in which Mr. Motilal had been treated by Mr. Gill.

Mr. Kevulram said that, with the greatest reluctance, he had to bring to the notice of the court that, seeing Mr. Motilal threatened, he asked Mr. Gill to speak to the proper officer of the court; and that thereupon Mr. Gill said to him "hold your tongue." (Laughter.)

The Judge said there were apparently three matters before him—a complaint from witness that he was called a rascal; another from Mr. Kallabhoy which his Honor did not understand; and a third from Mr. Kevulram that he had been told to hold his tongue. All these things occurred after the court had risen, and his Honor had nothing to do with them. If witness had been called a rascal as he said he had, he could complain to a magistrate. His Honor would say, however, that if the expression was used even after the court had risen, it was an improper one.

Mr. Gill said he entirely agreed with the learned judge. If his Honor wished, he would state what really took place.

The Judge said he had no wish to hear the matter any further.

Mr. Gill said he was sufficiently well known at the bar to render it necessary for him to reply to the imputations made against him. He might say he did not address to the witness a word which might be considered as an epithet unworthy the dignity of the court or of his own position. He treated the complaints made with silent contempt.

Mr. Kallabhoy—"his is adding insult to injury!

The Judge—It is not advisable to discuss these matters.

Cross-examination continued.—I made enquiries about the mookhtiar, but could not find him. Seorujram did not tell me what evidence Casseiram would give, but he said he was at Nargore. Believing that he was the man who spoke at the Castle on the 3rd April, I sent two policemen to Nargore. I had applied to Mr. Ollivant for a summons.

To the Judge—I did not apply to Mr. Lely, because he was a special magistrate. I thought it would be better to have a summons from a district magistrate, who has larger powers.

(The Judge—It was bad reason and bad law.

Cross-examination continued—The policeman who went to Nargore did not know Casseiram. I was at Bulsar at the time. When Casseiram was brought there, he was questioned by me if he was the man who made the speech at the Castle on the 3rd April, and he answered in the affirmative. I don't remember anything more. Yes, I remember asking him if he made a speech at the Naggur Sett's, and he said he did.

Mr. Gill asked witness to explain why, if he knew Casseiram had been making seditious speeches, he applied to Mr. Ollivant for a summons instead of a warrant against him?

Witness—I sent for him to ascertain what he knew. It was not my intention at first to make him a witness. I wanted to ascertain why he was making speeches. He did not ask me for a certificate of pardon. He said he was the man who made the speeches. When I asked him more, he declined to answer me, saying he would tell the sahib what he knew. I was present when he was taken before the sahib. He did not hesitate to tell the truth to the sahib. I did not hear the sahib say to him "what you now say will not be used against you." I did not hear Casseiram say to the sahib he had signed against the Sircar. There was some conversation going on, but I did not hear it. I did not hear the sahib say to him that, if he spoke the truth, he would be pardoned. Before Casseiram gave his evidence, the sahib said he would not like to injure anybody who spoke the truth. It did not strike me as an experienced policeman that Casseiram was trying to throw the blame off his own shoulders and to implicate others. If he liked, he could have done so. (Corrects himself.) It appeared to me that Casseiram was trying to throw the blame off his own shoulders, and I therefore distrusted his story. How could I know what was in his mind? (Corrects himself.) I believed the story he told me to be true. I know Casseiram's statement was a confession that he had incited people to close their shops. I did not arrest him, because he said he had been instigated by the prisoners. I thought that, if he had been instigated he had committed no offence. It did not cross my mind at the time that he was using the names of others in order to screen himself. I don't remember that Casseiram has since applied for a certificate of pardon.

Cross-exsmined by Mr. Peroshaw—I was appointed city inspector on the 16th or 17th May last. Authority was given me to make enquiries into the riot cases since the 5th April. Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Scannell gave me the authority. I was asked to arrest rioters and to get information as to who the inciters to the riots were. I kept no diary to enter particulars of the enquiries I made. I used to take down notes on scraps of papers, and to make entries in the city diary, after which the papers were destroyed. I kept a paper diary for my own use regarding the riots; but there is not a single entry in it connected with this case. The first entry in the city diary relating to this case is dated 16th May last. There is no previous entry made by me, because the Police Superintendent himself conducted the enquiry. After the 16th May, the enquiry continued in the hands of the Superintendent. In fact, there is no entry in the book after the 16th May. The enquiry was not in my sole control; I acted under orders of my superior. The case was sent to the magistrate in my name by order of the Superintendent. I don't know the reason why the case was sent up in my name: the Superintendent must know. Not a single statement was taken by me in the other riot cases. I kept a diary to show how the warrants were executed, how prisoners were bailed, &c. (Witness objects to show the paper diary to Mr. Peroshaw, but hands it to the Judge.) This diary has not been changed within the last few days. I never showed it to my vakils. I know the witness Adamjee Allybhoy. He was first brought to me between the 8th and 10th May. I know Soolemanjee Fattak, Ally and am slightly acquainted with him. I never sent him to get permission on my behalf for the use of a bungalow situated near the Vurriav Bhagal. I don't think I know Goolam Hossein Siamwalla. I don't know him. I was not here when he gave evidence in this case. I did not go with a Borah in a carriage this morning. If Goolam Hossein said in this court that I sent Soolemanjee to ask permission for the use of his bungalow, the statement is wholly untrue. I know Lulloobhoy vakil for the last six or twelve years, and am in the habit of visiting him frequently at his house. I visit him every fourth or fifth day. I don't know if Lulloobhoy is acquainted with Soolemanjee. I have never seen them together. I don't know that Lulloobhoy has good influence over the Borahs. Neither Lullobhoy nor Soolemanjee brought the witness Adamjee to me.

At the rising of the court, Mr. Perozshaw said the prosecution would probably close the next day; and he applied for witness-summonses for the defence, which had not yet been issued. He thought Goolabdas's witnesses, who resided in Surat, might first be summoned

The Judge said it was desirable first to examine witnesses who could say that Kikabhoy returned to Surat on the 3rd April. However, the matter should be mentioned again the following day.

The court then adjourned until Thursday, the 12th inst.

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